NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Norma. BOWERY THEATER, Bewery-Club of Twelve-The

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Daughter of Saint BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY-PARENTS AND GUARDIANS-BIS LEST LEGS-RORY O'MORE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Broadway-Money-THI

WOOD'S MINETRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 665 Broad-

New York, Thursday, June 21, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax early yesterday morning. Her advices are to the 9th inst., three days later than those received by the St. Louis at this port. The war news is eresting. The bembardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th instant, and on the Sth Lord Ragian telegraphed to London that the French had attacked and carried the Mamelon and the White Tower, after desperate fighting and very great less on both sides. Further details of the operations in the Sea of Azoff are given, but they develope no new festure of positive importance. Admiral Dundas has re-connoitered Cronstadt, and found it more strongly fortified than last year. The conduct of the Aus trian military authorities in the Principalities is creating considerable attention, and may lead to serious results. It is stated by Prussian correspondents that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude a peace on reasonable terms. There are all sorts of absurd rumors respect ing the prospective diplomatic movements or the

From Spain we learn that the Carlist insurrection was onelled: but the fact that Catalonia has been de-Lin a state of siege, and also that troops were still leaving Madrid, indicates the contrary. Tosre had been another reconstruction of the ministry, and a forced loan of 200,000,000 reals had been in posed.

The revelt in Cracow had not been entirely sappressed. The popular feeling was mainly directed ainst the priests.

The war news had caused a rise in consols which closed at 92. Cotton was steady, at pre vious quotatious; corn showed an advance; other breadstuffs without change; provisions firm.

We publish elsewhere a brief account of the pro ecedings of an anti-Maine law meeting in Albany, which attention is directed. There was a fair attendance of delegates from various parts of the State. Resolutions appointing a State Central Committee, directed to make a thorough canvass of the State, with power to call a convention, if circumstances should justify such a course, were adopted.

The proposals for the new State loan of one mi Hon and a half of dollars, for the canal enlargement, were opened at Albany vesterday. The ag gregate bids reached \$10,912,000, at a premium ranging from 112 to 117.5.9 John Thompson, o New York, bid for the entire loan, 117.26. H. King, of Albany, bid for \$100,000, 117.28, and \$100,000, 117.56. Jaz. T. Souter, of New York, bid for \$200,000, 117.27. Camman & Co., of New York, \$50,000, 117.59. The bidders were very numerous. The loan was awarded to the parties above named-\$1,050,000 going to Mr. Thompson.

The Know Nothing demonstration at Baltimore last evening was an immensely successful affair. Resolutions fully endorsing the Philadelphia platform were adopted.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Paris Presse states that fresh demands have been presexted by the Western Powers-" demands which may change completely the face of affairs. Amongst other matters, the suppression of the Sound dues is talked of." He adds, that in threatening to support the reclamations of the United States and Pressia against an impost affecting the commerce of all nations, and which constitutes one of the most important branches of the Danish revenue, the Western Powers are likely to influence the resolu tions of the cabinet of Copenhagen on that subject.

After the news by the St. Louis was known in the forenoon, yesterday, about 2,000 bales of cotton were sold, at fall prices. Subsequent to the receipt of the Asia's advices, the market was unsettled, and no transactions were reported. Flour exhibited better feeling, without any change of moment in prices. Canadian white wheat sold at \$2 25, and a lot of inferior Western red at a low figure. Corn mixed, with sales of 60,000 bushels; Southern white sold at \$1 20. Pork was higher, with free sales. There was more activity and firmness in the sugar market, and the sales reached about 2,500 hhds. and 500 boxes. To Liverpool about 30,000 bashels corn were engaged, in bags and in bulk, at 5d. s 51d., and 400 bales cotton at 3-16d., and a small lo of 100 bales, to fill up, at 5 32d. The following ta ble gives the movements in the prices of bread staffs and provisions, within the period named:-Flour. Common to good June 4.

State brands	110	60		10	12		75			05
Favorite State do.	10	25		10	31 14		00			
Extra State do							18%			
Common to good			29	-	Ten.			15		all a
Indiana, Ohio										
and Michigan	10	00	2	10	25	9	00		10	00
Extra Indiana, Mi-						20	4	7	-	-
chigan and St.										
Louis	10	50			78	10	00		12	25
Extra Genesee	11	00		13	00	10	75	a	13	00
Previsions.		Harris		w						
Mers, eld					60		62	8	17	75
Mess, new				17	50		25			-
Prime, new		62				15	25			-
Prime mess, West-		200			220	120				
47B	15	75			50		00			
Beef, co'try mess.	10	25			50		50			
Bo prime	9	00			75		50			00
Repack'd Chicago. Beef hams	15	25			75		25			00
Beef hams	16	00			00		00			09
Hams, pickled Shoulders		934			936		9%	1		10
Eboulders		734			1%	- 4				
Batter, Ohio		16			20		16	8		19
State dairy		18		-38	24		18 23			23
Orange county					-					25
Cheese		.7			10		5			8
Lard		1034			10%		1034			10 30

We have news from the Plains that Fort Laramie had fallen into the hands of the Indians. No particulars of the capture are given, but there can be little doubt as to the truthfulness of the report, our previous accounts from that region having stated that the savages were assembled around the fort in great numbers, determined upon making a hostile demonstration. The fate of the garrison at the fort may be easily conjectured. They have undoubtedly perished miserably; and the scanty reinforcement despatched some time since to their relief, bu which could not have reached the fort before its capture, has in all probability shared the same fate, a the hostile Indians numbered two thousand war. riors. The Indians bad likewise committed depredations upon emigrant trains, one of which was robbed of over four hundred head of cattle, sixteen torses, wagons, &c , and the parties owning them I aft deatlints in the wilderness. It is evident that a combined movement of the savage tribes is on foot | State Council is the thing.

to arnibilate the whites on the frontier; and if the general government does not act promptly, it will in all probability succeed. The new Naval Examining Board commenced at

Washington yesterday, but owing to the absence of Com. Buchanan no business was transacted. The question as to the propriety of keeping its proceed ings secret had not been decided.

Very strenuous opposition is being made by the property owners in Greenwich and Washington streets, against the construction of the Ninth Avenue Railroad. An epitome of the proceedings before Judge Cowles will be found in the law reports Considerable interest in the result seems to be mani fested by those doing business around Washington Market, and we are informed that the case is prosecuted by a voluntary subscription of the whole of that crowded neighborhood.

The Chicago Courier of the 16th inst., comes on with a long article recommending Fernando Wood, chief magistrate of this city, for the Presidency in

Judge Hall, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, on the 19th inst., in his remarks to the Grand Inquest, alluded to the practice of opening letters while in the custody of the Post Office Department, and charged that no man, whether in the employ of the Post Office Department or not, was authorized, except in the case of dead letters, for any reason or under any pretence, to open a letter entrusted to the mail, or even to detain such letter; and his honor charged the inquest to present any cases to the contrary which should come to their knowledge. Judge Hall, it will be recollected, was at the head of the Post Office Department during the administration of President Fillmore, which seems to give his charge a peculiar fitness.

The War News.

According to the newspapers and telegraphic accounts we receive from the other side of the water, it would appear that the tide of fortune has changed and that success after success is attending the arms of the Allies. By late mails we had accounts of the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, of the entrance into the Sea of Azoff. and as a matter of course of the capture or destruction of every floating thing thereon; the St. Louis brought advices of the capture of Genitchi, the northernmost point of the road across the Sirwash shallows and the mouth by which the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff communicate-a place, as can be seen by a glance at the map, of great military importance both as a granary for the produce of the banks of the Don, and as the key in some sort to Perekop; and the Asia announces that the Mamelon and White Tower at Sebastopol have been taken by the Allied forces after a heavy slaughter. Blow after blow seems to fall with power and rapidity. Pelissier is showing his mettle, and is an obvious improvement on Canrobert. Lord Raglan, to whom the Kertch expedition is attributed, • gaining vigor, and the armies and nations generally are in better temper. Even in England the cry for reform has grown dull.

It remains to be seen whether this is one of the usual fluctuations of war, natural after so long a period of discouragement on the part of the Allies, or the beginning of a series of solid and enduring triumphs. The object of the Allies being, as they say, not to rob Russia of territory, but to weaken her naval power in the Black Sea, that object is of course neared by the occupation of the Sea of Azoff. It does not seem likely, notwithstanding all the brilliant accounts given in the British papers, that either Kertch or Yenikale were storehouses used to any great extent by the army of Sebastopol. The state of the roads between Arabat, Kaffa and Sebastopol-as described by Demidoff who rode over them a few years ago-forbids the belief that any consideable quantity of provisions could have come by that route. But it is quite possible, as the English say, that the resources of the valley of the Don have been laid under contribution as well as those of the valley of the Daieper, and that large supplies have sailed through the Sea of Azoff to Genitchi, or even found their way to Perekop. This would account for the seizure of the 6,000,000 rations, obviously at the former place. The object of the Allies is to lock the Russians in the Crimea. The only door now left open is Perekop. Perekop was to have been attacked and seized in a few days. Whether it can be held or not in the months of Jupe and July appears doubtful. The Russians used to shrink, in their old wars, from leaving soldiers in the "vale of death," where a single night's dew often swept off whole regiments; Pelissier, who thought nothing of roasting Arabs, may not be so squeamish. On the whole, there is decided and solid progress on the part of the Allies.

It is not probable that any General ever undertook so magnificent a military task as the one which Pelissier and Raglan are now attempting to perform. Their aim is to cut off from Russia, like a wart, the Crimean peninsula, with all its forts and its granaries and its capitals. Only about a thousand years ago that peninsula nourished a people who could call 200,000 fighting men into battle-who set up an Emperor in Byzantium in play, and kept the Czar of Russia in a sort of semi-servitude. he paying a tribute to the Khan of the Crimes Now a couple of hundred thousand, or perhaps a quarter of a million English, French and Italians seek to overrun it, and wrest it out of the hands of the Czar, who has a million of men to defend it. And we are bound to admit that they are prosecuting their task and advancing step by step, with a regularity, an energy and a perseverance which we recognise at once as Anglo-Saxon. For their sakes it were a pity if at the most critical moment a treacherous move of Austria, set free the corps d'armée on the Gallician frontier to move down like a cloud of locusts on the ill defended frontier posts on the Crimea.

KNOW NOTHING OPEN COUNCILS.—The decree of the Philadelphia National Know Nothing Council, opening, to a great extent, the subordinate Councils of the Order and their proceed ings to the public, has already given a new impulse to the party. Their late open gir meet ings in Philadelphia and in this city have fairly inaugurated this new order of the day. In Massachusetts they are about to call an open State Convention. In other States they will. doubtless, do the same thing. Let not the Order in New York fall behind. They hold the vantage ground, now, over any other party in the State. Let them prepare to maintain it by an early State Council, and an open one, for the discussion of their policy in our next November canvaes. The late Philadelphia Council has rendered a reconstruction of things necessary in every State in the Union as to the State action of the Order in the approaching elections. Time enough for the Presidency a year hence. Let our New York Know Nothings proceed, then, to take their soundings and bearings for November. An early and an open

CUEAN AFFAIRS-LETTER FROM THE SECRE-TARY OF THE JUNTA - We have received the following letter from the present Secretary of the Cuban Junta of this city:-

New York, June 19, 1855. James G. Bennert, Esq. — New York, June 19, 1855.

IR.—In your estimable paper of the 17th inst., an article appeared headed "Gorious Facts of the late Combine Conspiracy—Exploded upon the Slavery Question," which contains errors of such importance and transcendence that they should not be passed over without refutation.

dence that they should not be passed over without refutation.

But an answer folly satis actory would be the history
of events that would brigg upon our revolation, in the
present circumstance, most injurious evils if they
were presented to the public in general. The day will
come—and it is not far off—when everything will be
published. Facts stated in the article alluded to are not
exact; they are not founded on historical truth; and
others are omitted of the highest value to history.

Were the Cuban Junta moved by the pursonal interests
of its members, in preference to the mission they are
charged with, it would have spoken long ago, and published the whole truth. But the true interests of the
cause is the North Star of the Junta. The cause of
Cuba, sir, is still alive. It is sustained by reason and
justice; it is written in every Cuban heart, and nourished with the noblest passions, which the Spanish government is contributing to kindle and excite by its tyramy
and oppression.

ed with the noblest passions, which the Spanish government is contributing to kindle and excite by its tyranny and oppression.

At a moment, then, when efforts are being made to conquer our independence, and to recover the rights of a civilized people wantomly oppressed and robbed, pradence and policy dictate that we should keep silent, and hear and forbear with patriotic firmness and resignation every calumny or imputation which misgailed or misunformed triends or foes are pleased to bring about against the Junta, or any of its members. We owe this prudent reserve to the very success of our fature measures and labors; we swe it to the personal asfety and tranquility of patriots and familier, who, under the grasp or in the reach of the tyrant, would suffer the consequences of includered and unnecessary developments. The past belongs to history, and the historian will have his proper time to serve the truth and civilization. Our future is full of hope, which should not be sacrificed and frustrated merely to satisfy personal views or idle curtosity, or a blind impatient anxiety. Cuba and her independence before all.

Secretary of the Cuban Junta.

Here it will be perceived that while the Se-

Here it will be perceived that while the Secretary pleads that in our historical sketch of the late Cuban conspiracy and the causes of its explosion, we did not give the exact facts in the matter, he refrains himself from disclosing them from considerations of prudence for "the cause." We are thus admonished that "the cause" is not yet abandoned, but that the time is near at hand when all the facts concerning all these conspiracies for the liberation of Cuba may be safely published to the world. From the general tone of this letter, in fact, it would appear that the Junta is still in a hopeful and flourishing condition, and very industriously employed in concocting another scheme for a Cuban revolution in conjunction with a filibustering invasion from our shores.

I will be recollected that the Cabinet at Washington, upon certain intimations received of the ripeness of the late conspiracy, sent out a secret diplomatic agent last summer to Ha vana, with instructions to worm himself into the confidence of the leading conspirators in the island, and to worm their secrets out of them in the treacherous disguise of friendship, and that having thus accomplished his work, he was to return and report progress to Messrs. Pierce and Marcy. It is known that this spy did his work very successfully, and that upon his information Marcy exposed the whole plot to the Spanish Minister at Washington. Hence the barbarous execution of Pinto, Estrampes and others, and the imprisonments, banishments, confiscations and terrorism with which the poor Creoles of Cuba were visited by General Concha. Our treacherous administration is responsible for them all. Its blocdy duplicity in this business, black as it may appear, cannot be denied. Copies of the correspondence which passed between Marcy's spy and Manuel Pinto and others, are, we understand, in possession of the Junta of this city: and we are further informed that at the proper time they will be published. They will form an nteresting supplement to Mr. Soule's book on

his mission to Spain. All men will agree that it is the duty of the administration to see that the laws, including our neutrality laws, are faithfully executed; but we suspect that this duty does not comprehend the policy of sending a spy to a foreign country to betray the patriots there to the despotism against which they are conspiring. In the eyes of the Spanish government Pinto, Estrampes and their associates were traitors; but who shall say that their motives aid objects were not as pure patriotic as were those of the self-eacrificing patriots of our Revolutionary war; for they, too, were denounced as rebels and traitors? At all events, the administration has gone beyond its jurisdiction in sending out a spy upon the patriots of Cube, to do the dirty work of an informer against them, at the expense of the United States treasury. In thus going into the Spanish service in Spanish territory, our Cabinet should at least have drawn the costs from the Spanish Minister. We trust that among the first acts of the next Congress will be one appointing a committee of investigation into persons and papers.

GOVERNOR REEDER AND HIS HALF-BREED KANSAS LAND SPECULATIONS .- Our readers will remember that we have repeatedly charged that the land speculations of Governor Reeder have had a great deal to do with the late squatter troubles in the Territory of Kansas, and that all the time he has been held up by the Washington Union as a perfect model of democratic purity and excellence. But the truth is officialy coming out at last. "A very pretty quarrel as it stands," between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Manypenny, and Governor Reeder, is bringing it all out. Manypenny arraigns Reeder as soiling his official robes with his dirty speculations in the rich lands of the simple half-breeds of Kansas, who are under the especial care of Manypenny. Indeed, this guardian of the said half-breeds pretty broadly insinuates that the Governor has been taking advantage of their simplicity to cheat them out of their property. The Go vernor confesses that in certain joint stock operations with some other federal officers of Kansas, including the two Judges, (Heaven preserve us!) he did buy up several large tracts of land from the said half-breeds; but he argues that they are intelligent half-breeds, can speak French and English, and can't be cheated as easily as the Commissioner might suppose.

The upshot of the whole matter is that the Governor, Judges and Attorney are required to make out their defence and lay it before the government, their retention in or dismissal from office depending upon the result. The Governor has accordingly gone out to Kansas to hunt up his evidence, and very likely to seil out his lands for what they will fetch, or to buy more. We must await the denouement. Such are the Kansas spoilsmen of this glorious administration. Sent out to execute the laws, and to see justice administered, they turn to speculating upon the property of the poor halfbreed Indians, to the monopolizing of all the nice localities they can lay their hands on, and to such a scurvy free soil policy in general as to bring the armed Missourians into the Territory at the hazard of a civil war. We shall see how Mr. Reeder and Mr. Pierce will shuffle out of the difficulty.

MAYOR WOOD AND THE LIQUOR LAW .- The Mayor, it seems, has determined to take it on his own responsibility not to execute the Prohibitory Liquor law on the Fourth of July. Whatever evil purpose or mischance induced the Legislature to select that day to isaugurate the new Blue Law, it is quite clear that nothing could be more shocking to the feelings of Americars than the disturbance of the celebration of the national anniversary by riots on that day. And that any rash attempts to enforce the Liquer law on the Fourth would lead to riots, and bloody ones, the most perverse supporter of the law will hardly venture to deay. Hence the Mayor viewing the omission of a day as of little consequence and reviewing the means at his power to carry out the law at a time when countless thousands will be in the streets, quite ready for a row, has come to the conclusion that under any circumstances the better course for him to pursue will be to let

the law lie over till the fifth. But it is said that Governor Myron Clark of Canandaigua will not have it so. It is loudly rumored that, if the Mayor will not execute the law, he, Governor Clark, is ready to take his place at the head of the militia of the State and see it done. We were well aware that the Prohibitory law was a favorite of Mr. Clark's: that he drew it; was elected on the strength of it ; has done little since he took office but get it passed; and now it appears he wants to exe cute it in person at the head of a regiment with leaded muskets and fixed bayonets. This may be going too far.

The constitution of the State does certainly declare that the Governor shall "expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." But the Mayor also is directed by law to "be vigilant and active in causing the laws and ordinances of the government of the city to be duly executed and enforced;" and this clause obviously includes legislative acts as well as municipal ordinances. When two men appear, according to the words of a law, to be set to perform the same duty, it is generally understood that he on whose shoulders the performance of the law would most naturally fall-who is nearest the spot -is most familiar with the nature of the business-and would travel least out of the way to perform the required duty-is the man who is meant. Under this rule of interpretation, the execution of the Liquor law in the city being clearly "a law for its government" devolves upon the Mayor. According to the common law, the Mayor is paramount in his mayoralty. The political power, say all the old writers, is subservient to the municipal authority in the municipality. And most assuredly, according to the rules of common sense, it devolves rather upon the head of the city than the State go-

vernment to carry out a law, which at best is

only a mere measure of police.

We can quite understand therefore that Mayor Wood should have written to the Governor, remonstrating with him against his alleged intention. It is not possible, however, to foresee the result of his message. It may bo that Mr. Clark is one of those men like Neal Dow, who think everything should be sacrificed to his pet theory. He may come here with a thousand men or so to back him to stop the sale of liquor on the Fourth. We cannot undertake to say what legal measures the municipal authorities might take to prevent so unnecessary and unwarrantable a piece of meddling, nor whether with common sense to back them, they would be certain to defeat the Governor. But one thing is quite certain. If Myron Clark comes here in search of a riot, and has it in his heart to play the Neal Dow, he may rest quite satisfied that he will attain his purpose by trying to enforce the Liquor law on the Fourth. The only difference between the two cases will be that where Dow had soldiers Clark will need regiments; where Dow fired a shot, Clark will need a volley; and for one man wounded in Portland there will be a score killed here.

Mayor Wood has not, since the message which appeared some weeks back, made any public avowal of his intentions. But we have the best ground for believing that with reference to the ulterior bearings of the Liquor law, he intends to guide himself by the advice of the legal counsellors to whom the law directs him to refer in case of difficulty, and that he will not in any case direct the police to interfere with imported liquors. According to the best light which he can procure, the Prohibitory law does not apply to such. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, in general, but excepts those which are foreign grown and imported from abroad. This may not have been the intention of the framers of the law, but it is, according to the best advice and the judgment of the Mayor, the actual effect of the law as they passed it, and as the Mayor, of course, and all executive officers are bound to carry it out. Those therefore who apprehend that after the Fourth of July it will be impossible to procure liquor, will be agreeably disappointed. Of French brandies, clarets, burgundies, sherry, Madeira, Port wine, champagne, Scotch whis-key, Jamaica rum, and British ales, there is no reason in life why the sale should be diminished so much as a glassful. The only effect of the Prohibitory law may be to destroy the growing wine and brandy interest of Ohio, and put a check on the manufacture of native whiskey and rum. But it would not make much difference to this city if all the Catawba and all the Monongahela now drunk were kent at home. The growers might feel it, the consamers would not.

THE THEATRES.—By reference to our advertising co. lumns, our readers will find a treat has been provided for bem at all the places of amusement

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Marks, sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, with sixty passengers. She had no specie or cargo.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STRANERS -The mail steamer llineis, for Aspinwall, and the steamer Northern Light, for San Juan, sailed yesterday afternoon.

THE WARHINGTON AND ERICSSON.—The steamer Wash-ington, for Bremen, and the new steamer Ericsson, for Have, both of which left this port at the same hour on the 16th inst., have been seen several times since their departure. Capt. Robinson, of the ship R. Robinson, from liverpoot, reports seeing them on the 17th, Nantucket Sheal bearing N. N. E., 35 miles distant, at 9 A. M.—the Washington about eight miles shead, weather moderate. Capt. Guptis, of brig Frances Jane, reports resing them on the 18th, at 8 A. M., in lat. 40 35, lon. 70 12, both under steam only; weather very moderate; wind from eastward. The Washington about two miles ahead.

Naval Intelligence.

THE STRAM FRIGATE SAMANAC arrived at Gibraltar May 21, from Genon, and the frigute Camberland on the 233, from Spezzis, bound home, and both sailed again on the 28th.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Know Nothing Demonstration in Balt BALTIMORS, June 20, 1855.
The mass meeting to ratify the doings of the National off this evening. The vast square was densely crowled.

The meeting was called to order by John Butchart,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who made
a brief address—speaking of the first appearance of the great party in public to openly ratify and confirm the

reat republican principle, that Americans shall rule America. The following officers were then elected:-ANTHONY KENNEDY, ESQ.

D. K. Younger,	cel. R. France,
hor. Creamer,	Wm O. Weleb,
hos. Tretten.	Wm T Valiant,
ieo. W. Herring,	Otta Spear,
as. Musgrave,	Wm. Adreon,
D Taylor,	W. E Bartlett, Je
6. Spicer,	Wm. Pyle.
I. J. C. Tair,	Chee G. Griffith,
ol. Thos. Pindell,	J. r. Mitchell,
her. W. Ball,	J. S. Barnes.
SICER	TARJES
Abraham Requa,	W. D. Rhodes,
W. J. Samiil,	Dr J. E. Boulden,
. Dont.	R M J. Harker.

The following resolutions were thea read and adopted

Whereas, The Am-Whereas, The American Convention assembled at Philadelphia having laid down principles for the guidance of the American party so purely national, American and patriotic in tone; so congenial with the spirit of those republican institutions under which we have been nurtured, and the perpetuity of which we believe to be essential to the preservation of those cherished blessings and liberites for which our torefathers battled and bled, so peculiarly adapted to the exigences of the times, designed as they are to thwart the intrigues and machinations of foreigners, and exorcies that demon of sectionalism which has threatened the very integrity of our hallowed Union; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the principles and sentiments enunciated by the American Convention be, and it they are hereby, cordially approved of by the American of Baltimore, and that we will ever enceavor to maintain them in all their purity and strength.

Resolved, That the American party fully recognizes the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the constitution of the United States; that Congress, under that constitution, possesses no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and that any agit tation of the subject of slavery, and that any agit tation of the subject of slavery, and that any agit tation of the subject of slavery, and that any agit tation of that question, whether within or without Congress, is violative of that spirit of compromise in which the foundation of our sovernment was laid, and should be condemmed by every true lover of his country.

Mesolved, That the American party unqualifiedly condemns, and will ever endeavor to counteract, all efforts, by any sect or party, to bring about a unionly of church and State; that it piedges itself to protect every man in the full and fair enjoyment of his religious rights; and that, regarding as we do the Bible as the basis of all truth and good government, we estem it as our highest duty as patriots and good citizens to oppose its exclusion from our public sc

duty as patrious and good citizens to oppose its excita-sion from our public schools.

Resolved, That as the naturalization laws have been so long perverted to the basest purposes, by corrupt po-litical demagogues, as to cause the foreign elements to grow up to be a dangerous power in our midst, deciding our political contests as it pleases, that there exists an imperative necessity for their radical modification and stricter enforcement.

Resolved, That "none but Americans shall rule Ame-tica."

Resolved, that "more but Americans shall rule America."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the honest and industrious imm'grant who seeks an asy'um in our land from the tyranny of the Old World should be welcomed to our shores; but that such restriction abould be placed upon immigration as will exclude the foreign paupers and felons whom the lazar houses and penitentiaries of Europe are daily emptying into our midet.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks be accorded those distinguished members of the convention to whose talents, patriotism and indefatigable labors we are included for the glorious and brilliant results we this night celebrate.

The mesting is doubtless the largest political sather.

The meeting is doubtless the largest political gathering ever held in this quarter; there cannot be less than twenty thousand people in the square, all wild with en-thusissm. The ground presents an animated spectacle, with its gay banners, transparencies and brilliant fire-works. Some of the wards were preceded by a cannon, and a salute was fired as they entered the square. Among the mettos on the banners, we noticed the fel-lowing—"Union and Nothing but the Union," "Sam is in town, and will defend the firesides of the sires of '76,'
"No foreign dictation;" "Charity begins at home,"

lowing—"Union and Nothing but the Union," "Sam is in town, and will defend the firesides of the sires of '76,' "No foreign dictation," "Charity begins at home," "Sam is coming," &c.

Speeches were made by Rayner, of North Carolina, Broom, of Philadelphia, Boteler, Albert Pike and others from the various stands.

Mr Pike made a telling and popular speech. He advocated the great duty of cultivating a hearty national spirit. He believed, and so did the great body of the American people, that those who were citizens were better republicans and batter qualified to administer the affairs of government than those born in other lands. This might be called prejudice, but if so it was the palladium of our liberty. The vital essence of the American tentiment was found upon the monuments of the Revolution, and was murtured by the wise precepts and admonitions of the fathers of the republic. It was one of those instincts of nationality which God had implanted in the human heart, in the mysteries of which the masses needed no instruction. Mr. Pike uext spoke of the rise of the party in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, which was first heard of the the monument was not was everywhere in the West.

The Naval Examining Board.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1955. Winder's Building, but no business was transacted, or-ing to the absence of Commander Buchanan. The ques-tion of secresy in its proceedings is still undetermined. President Pierce lavors Cushing advises sgainst it. sident Pierce favors secresy, but Attorney General

Bids for the Canal Loan.

ALEANY, June 20, 1855.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund to day opened the bids for the loan of \$1,500,000. The bids range from one hundred and twelve to one hundred and seventsen, the offerings still going on.

The loans, making a total of \$1,500,000, was awarded

a fellows :-

The names of the unsuccessful bidders are legion. John Thompson, who is here, asks one hundred and eighteen and a half for his stock.

A New Know Nothing Paper. Prinsured, June 19, 1855.

A new paper, called the Times, devoted to the American interests, edited by Edward McPherson, formerly of the Harrisburg American, has just been issued here. It has commenced under very favorable auspices.

Storm at Dayton. DAYTON, (O.) June 20, 1855. Our city was visited by a furious storm of wind and

rain last evening. The lightning struck the Mad River bridge, and injured it slightly. The Miami and Stillyet reported. The Dayton and Xenia Railroad has been much injured by culverts being washed away. Trains have been delayed. It is thought the damage will be repaired by to morrow.

The Ohio River.

Pittsburg, June 20, 1855. It commenced raining very heavily here last night and continued till this morning. There is now nine feet seven inches of water in the channel of the river.

The river is falling, but there still continues a good stage of water. The weather is warm and showery.

Affairs at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 20, 1855.

Judge Storer, of the Superior Court, issued an attachment to-day against County Commissioners Messrs. Pat-ton and Miller, for proceeding with the work on the Luna-tic Asylum after the Court had allowed an injunction. Extensive arrangements have been made for the cele-bration of the Fourth of July. Notice has been given tha no Catholic or foreign military companies will be allowed to join in the procession. All the foreign Protestant associations will unite in the proceedings. The steam fire engine built for the city of New Orleans

was tried this afternoon. It threw a stream of water 262 feet through an inch and a half nozzle, when the hose burst, and the force of water escaping broke a boy's

Railroad Accident -Cars off the Track. Boston, June 20, 1855.

The steamboat train from New York and Norwich ran over an ox near Pomfret this morning. Some of the cars were thrown off the track, and a considerable portion of it was torn up, but fortunately no one was injured.

Departure of the Africa. The royal mail steamship Africa sailed from here at zoon to day, for Liverpool via Halifax, with 216 pastengers and \$811,000 in specie.

Bayou Sara, La., Nearly Destroyed. New Calbane, June 18, 1955
The town of Bayou Sara has been nearly destroyed fre. Loss, half a million of dollars.

THE NAVAL BOARD—SOUTHIRN MAIL ARRINGS— MENTS, ETC., ETC.

dore Shubrick, President Instructions from the Secre

tery of the Navy, prescribing the mode of examination, were received and read. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. The Board will be in semion six weeks by limitation.

Consul Fabens is here, at Willard's Hotel.

By a recent arrangement of the Post Office Department, the transportation of the Southern until, via Potomac river to Aquia creek, will be abandoned after

the lat Ju'y. On the lat Reptember the Was logton and Alexandria Radroad will be completed, when the mail will be conveyed from this city by that route, thus guarding against the intercuptions by ice in the winter. The navy department received this morning a bex of piratical flags, captured by Lieut. Proble, from pirate-junks sunk by him at the East Indies.

Sidney Webster, the President's private secretary, has returned, after a long absence.

An unusually large number of naval officers are in the city at present.

Prohibitory Liquor Law in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21, 1855.

It is said that the Committee on the Maine law, in the Legislature, have refused instructions from the State Temperance Association as to the adoption of the Probi-

bitery Liquer law approved by that body, and will re-port a bill less stringent and more in according with public feeling. Connecticut Newspaper Association

MIDDLETON, Ct., Jane 20. The Connecticut Newspaper Association convened at the hellonough House, at 10 o'clock this morning. The president, E. B. Cooke, of the Waterbury American, presided. About 20 members were present. The au-nual election resulted as follows: E. B. Cooke, president; Mr. Newton, of the Middleton Constitution, and Alfred E. Burr, of the Hartford Times, vice-presidents; J. M. Woodward, of the New Haven Journal, secretary and treasurer; James F. Babcock, of the New Haven Palladium; D. S. Ruddock, of the New London Star; and Edgar Hoyt, of the Stamford Advocate, as executive committee.

Markets.
New Orleans, June 18, 1865.
Cotton—Market unchanged; sales, 350 bales. Molassee
Sales at 29%c. Corn—Tellow Western, 86c., white,

Sales at 29%c. Corn-Yellow Western, 86c.; white, 90c.

BUFFALO, June 20.—6 30 P. M.

Flour is still in moderate request. Sales of 600 bbls. at \$9.26 a \$9.76 for common to fancy upper lake. Wheat is in better demand. Sales of 20,000 husbels upper lake spring, on private terms, and 2,500 bunhois white Milwaukie at \$2.06. Corn-Considerable manifested, and the market has advanced. Sales of 21,000 bunhels at \$4c; 10,000 do. at \$4\pma_c. 24,000 de. at \$5c., \$,000 do. at \$6c., and 12,000 do. to arrive, and now affort at \$85c., closing firm at the outside figures. Oats in fair demand, but a shade easier. Sales of 18,000 bunhels at 47c. a 48c. market tending downwards. Whiskey firmer. Sales of 25 bbls. at 35c. Casal freights very active, at 12c. for corn to Albany and Troy, and 14c. to New York. Receipts for the twenty-four bours ending noon to day:—Flour, 4,834 bbls.; wheat, 3,874 bunhels; corn, 22,568 do; oats, 83,115 do.

Washington, June 30, 1855.

Governor Reeder Again—The President Set at Defiance— What the Correspondence Shows-What will Secretary Marcy do?—An Autograph Letter from Gen Washing-

When I wrote you that the President had called council of war upon Gov. Reeder's case, and that it had een resolved that he should resign, together with his associater, or be removed, I had every confidente in my source of information, and believed I could not be mistaken in the facts I stated; but when I noticed in the Histald a statement that Gov. Reeder and his private secretary were in New York, on route for Kannas, I was puzzled at the contradiction, but still believed my information to be well founded. The publication of a correspondence difficulty, and proves my information correct in every particular. Secretary Marcy finding that Governor Reeder was about leaving for Kansas, served Governor Resider was about leaving the acceptance a writ of ne except upon him, in the chape of a letter, in which he informs the Governor that "the President, consistently with his conviction of duty could not allow his present official relation to the Territory to continue?" wat, in total disregard of this intimation of dissatisfachis present official relation to the Territory to continue?"
yet, in total disregard of this intimation of dissatisfaction and distrust from the executive, Governor R.,
promising to attend to Mr. Marcy's note at a more convenient search, sets out for the Far West. The correspondence not only shows that i was right as regards the action of the administration towards Reeder, bat also towards Judges Emore and Johnson, and Mr. District.
Attorney Isaacs. They, too, are "potified to quit's unless they can explain away what Governor Reeder, his letter to Commissioner Many and, states to be facts. The correspondence will up to bledly appear in the columns of the Herath provided by setterlay.) and will be found to corroborate precedely my statement to the Herath, that it has been estermined by the President that Governor Reeder should not return to Kanas, and that his associates in the Indian land speculations would be removed if they did not resign on notice to do so.

would be removed if they did not resign on nearest do so.

Mr. Marcy, as well might be expected, is provoked beyond endurance at the sang froid exhibited by the determined Governor in fining away his note of the 11th of June, to be answered after he had reached Kansas; and it is now rumored that a successor to Reeder will be appointed forthwith, with instructions to reach Kansas by the abortest and most expeditions route, and deliver to Reeder his card of dismissal.

The Secretary to the Governor of Maryland has just found among the old archives at Annapolis an autorous description.

The Beretary to the Governor of Maryland has just found among the old archives at Annapolis an autograph letter of General Washinaton's, which has every yet been published, and which shows that while the Father of his Country was exact in his demands upon the federal treasury, he "wanted no other measure than what was given to others." As everything emmeating from Mount Vernen is interesting to the American people, I copy the letter entire:—

MOUNT VERNOX, April 6. 1785.

SIR—By the last post Major Jenefer transmitted me has account of my continental certificates as they had been audited in your office; by which there is a difference of 266 Hs. 75d. short of my estimation of their value.

This (for I did not go into an examination of figures) appears to have originated from times of calculating the depreciation. I have always understood that degreciation was the same through the month, and if I did not misapprehend the Intendant his ideas accorded therewith.

However I only ask for information, and because I had calculated myself in this manner, for I want no other measure than what is given to others. I am sir, your most ebedient servant.

C. Richmond Esq.

The members of the rew Naval Board are all here, and

The members of the rew Naval Board are all here, and the board organizes to day, when the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy will be sent in. It is still uncertain whether the precedings of the board will be for the secretary of the Navy will be sent in.

City Politics. YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

A special meeting of the members of this club was held last night, at the rooms of the club, at \$39 Broadway. There was not a very large attendance of the members. The object of the meeting was to complete the arrangements for celebrating the third annivarsary the arrangements for celebrating the third annivarsary of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in the Meropolitan theatre, on the evening of the 30th of June, instant. Reports from the various committees were presented last night, and from the reports we learn that Dedworth's brass hand is to furnish the music upon this occasion, and ex Governor Hone. Beary A. Wise, from same State, will be among the speakers. The Committee on Invitations reported that letters had been received from each of the above gentlemen, pledging themselves to be present. Mr. Wise promised to come if his health would permit. No further business of importance was performed, when the meeting adjourned.

Espencheld Invites Attention to his New and elegant style of extra light gray beaver hat for summer war, manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur, of exceeding richness of color and fineness of texture. Also the pure Rocky Mountain silvery beaver hats, together with several choice styles of straw. Panama and sonnets, adapted to the essaon. Gentlemen designer of a fine article in the hat way, should call at ESPENCHEID'S, 118 Nassau street.

To the Hatters in the City and Country. A. Leland & Co., ITI Pearl street, beg leave to eal the attention of the trade to several new styles of mon's straw take just finished, among which are the "Young American" and me white Japan hate, both of uncommon beauty as well as durability; together with our neural large variety of men's, begg and children's straw hate, all of our own manufacture, be the lewest market price, by the case or dozen. A. Likkand & GO., 171 Pearl street.

Albert H. Nicolay's Regular Semi-Weekly anotion sale of stocks and bonds will take place this day, at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Fer in the particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, 11 Broad street.

One Dellar Photographs and 2s. Daguerreo-types, are the works of art the people go in for on the principle of progress and scotomy, as offered by the New York Picture Company, 250 Broadway. Seven years es-tablished.

Brandreth House, Corner of Broadway,

Brandreth House, Corner of Brondway, Canal and Lispenard streets.

This new and elegant hotel, conducted on the European plan, is now in the full tide of success, having become a popular stopping place for Eastern and Southern travel on the way to the fashionable watering places and spring of one way to the fashionable watering places and spring of conducted eating arrangements have given great satisfaction thusfar to the travelling public, and invited a corresponding amount of patronage.

In the refectory attached, every delicacy of the season may be had at the shortest notice, and at all hours of the the day and night; and few places in the city can comply a cheaper or better dinner. The astention of the travelling public in respectfully called to these facts, and every assurance is given by the management, that shelf stay at the Brandreth House will be rendered both pleasant and agreeable.

Bayard's Turtle Soup .- On hand a fine lot of young green turtle soup and steaks, at all hours of the day and evening. PETERN, BAYARD No. 88 has street. N. B. -Soup in jelleta sent to any part of New York and neighboring eitles, to order.

Photographic Institute, 371 Broadway, two doors never Is) lor's saleon. Photographs and decrease types, in every style, tity per conditioner than the same qualify can be obtained clear to F and another than the same ing the latest improvements.

BATISEL & CO.